THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

CITY HOTEL.

The subscriber has re-opened the City Hotel as a house of public entertainment for travellers and boarders, where he respectfully solicits public patronage.

Wm Albertson.

Elizabeth-City, April 7.

JUST RECEIVED

By Schooner Experiment, Tripp, from St. Bartholomews:

1500 bushels coarse Salt,
7 hogsheads Rum,
3 bags of Coffee.

Also by schr. Quincy, Stoddard, from Boston

12 barrels N. E. Rum,
6 quintals Fish,
250 bushels Irish Potatoes.

For sale by

A. Fobes, jun

Elizabeth-City, April 7. Tf

NEW GOODS.

Just received a partial supply of Spring Goods, consisting of

6-4 7-4 8 4 & 9-4 Table Diaper,
3 4 Bird's eye do.
Irish Sheetings,
Linen and long Lawn,
Tamb'd swiss Muslins,
Jackonet do.
Striped and color'd Muslins,
Callicoes and Muslin Prints,
Cambrick Ginghams,
Crape shawls and Hkfs.
Parasols,
Mens' Ware of almost every description, suitable for Summer,
Lady's high and spring heel prunelle, Satin, & morocco Shoes,
Men's and Boy's Leather Shoes,
Bbls. Mess Prime and Cargo Pork, (New,)
do. Flour, Rum, Whiskey, and Brandy,
12 dozen W. Hoes.

IN STORE,
1200 Bushels Salt.

All for Sale by

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, April 14.

RECEIVED

By Schooner Only Son, Small, from New-York,

10 bbls. Whiskey,
10 do. Flour,
2 do. Linseed Oil,
1 hhds. Lamp Oil,
Nails, assorted,
2 hhds. excellent Vinegar,
Sewing Twine, heavy Duck,
White Lead, Verdigris, &c. &c.

For sale by

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Elizabeth-City, April 21.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by A. Fobes, Jr.

2000 bushels Turks Island SALT.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE*.

SPRING GOODS.

H. LOCKWOOD

HAS Just received per Schooner *Only Son*, and offers for sale, the following assortment, low for Cash or country produce:—

Blue, black and brown Cloths,
Super, Cassimeres, Irish Linens,
Striped Florentine, shaded Nankins,
Silk striped ditto,
Cassinett, Ginghams,
Sea Island Shirting, white Drilling,
Bangup Cord, striped Janes,
Blk. Circassian, striped Muslin,
Book muslin, tamb'd ditto,
Swiss and mull muslins,
White and plaid Robes,
Striped and fig'd Jackonet,
Superior white Marseilles,
Black silk Valencia, bobinet Lace,
White Florence, green Gauze,
Verona Hkfs. fancy Berege Hkfs.
Fancy silk Hkfs.
Silk and cotton Hose, Ribands,
Silk Umbrellas,
Pink and green Florence,
Black Levantine, Crapes,
Belt Ribands, Galloon, col'd Braid,
Sewing Silk,
Beaver, Kid and silk Gloves,
Bandanna Hkfs. flag ditto,
Black silk Hkfs. linen Cambrick do.
Blk cotton Hose,
Mixed, white and brown 1-2 do
Parasols, blk. and brown Satin,
Inserting, Cambricks,
Swiss Cravats, muslin Points,
White Counterpanes,
Shaded Dresses, satin striped ditto,
Milinet, table Cloths, super. Plaid,
Super. gilt Buttons,
Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,
Black Bombazine, striped Satteen,
Super. fancy Prints, London do
Blk. and white ditto, two blue ditto,
Checks, Dimity, Bombazetts,
Russia Sheeting, Choppas,
Cotton Hdkfs. Berkley Cravats,
Linen Tapes, fancy Ear Drops,
Necklaces, Tilletting, brown Linen,
Furniture Calico,
Blue and yellow Nankin,
Shell side Combs,
Brazilian tuck and side ditto,
Bed Tick and knitting Cotton,
Blk. Fur Hats for men and boys,
Drab, do. do. do.
Men and boys' wool Hats,
Ladies' Morocco, Prunelle and calf skin Shoes,
Gentlemens' Boots,
Gentlemens' Buckskin and calf skin Shoes,
Childrens' leather and Morocco do.
1 case ladies' straw Bonnets,
Men and boys' Leghorn Hats,
Misses, open work Hats,
Artificial Flowers, cotton Yarn,
Foolscap and letter Paper,
Leading Lines and Bed Cords,
Pocket Books and Shaving Brushes,
Shoe Knives and Knives and Forks,
Silver Thimbles, Pocket Knives,
Fish Hooks, Hand and pit saw Files,
6 8, 10 and 20d. Nails,
8d. wrought and 10d cut Brads.

Groceries.

Superior Cogniac Brandy,
do. Holland Gin, Apple Brandy,
New Rum, Peppermint Cordial,
Adkins' and Saunders' Tobacco,
New Orleans Sugar, Gun Powder,
Shot from No. 1 to 7,
Rappee and Maccaboy Snuff,
Mustard, Loaf Sugar, Soap & Candles,
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass,
Pepper and Alspice,
Tea, Coffee and Chocolate,
Family Flour,
Mess and Prime Pork,
Ginger & Mace, Raisins, Indigo, &c.

Besides a number of other articles not mentioned.

Elizabeth-City, April 21.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schooner Wm. & John, from St. Croix,

12 puncheons Rum,
4 hhds. Sugar.

A. FOBES, jr.

Fobesville, April 14.

Blanks for sale at this office.

New Goods.

The Subscribers have received by several late arrivals from the north, their assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods;

it embraces a greater variety of desirable staple and fancy articles than they have hitherto had—among them are—

4-4 and 6-4 plain and figured mull,
Jackonet and book muslins,
Fig'd Swiss muslins,
Checked and striped Jackonets,
Irish Linens, Sheetings and Diapers,
Table damask and Russia Diapers,
Linen cambrick Hdkfs and Lawns,
Super. and common Prints, in great variety,
Barege Ginghams and Cravats,
Fine black Bombazine, French do.
Lastings for summer Coats,
White and brown Drillings, and various other articles for gentlemens' summer wear.
Furniture and cambrick Dimities,
Marseilles and other counterpanes,
Blk. and col'd Canton crapes, Robes, Shawls, and Scarfs,
Very fine blk. Nankin crapes,
Blk. white, green, straw and pink Italian crapes,
Black, white, lilac, straw, pink, green and other col'd Gimps, Braids, and silk cords,
Assorted col'd Satins & Lutestrings,
Blk. white and assorted colors Gros de Naples,
Plain blk. do. and Levantines,
Gauze and other fancy Hdkfs.
Plain and striped Florentines,
Very fine black Bombazettes,
Swiss collars and Handkerchiefs,
Heavy yellow, red and flag silk P. Handkerchiefs,
19 packages domestic goods, consisting of 4 and 5-4 bleached and brown Sheetings,
3-4 bleached and brown Shirtings,
Plaids, stripes and checks,

33 dozen Fur HATS.

Among them are men's black and drab, and youths' and childrens' Hats of various descriptions.

Wright & Williams

Elizabeth-City, May 5

NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from trading for a note against me of the amount of $40, payable to Solomon Pool, jr. Richard Pool as witness, and dated September 1820—as I consider it unjust, and am determined not to pay it.

Thomas Palin.

May 12. 6t

RECEIVED,

Per Schooner Enterprize, from Gaudeloupe,

20 hhds. Molasses,

For sale by

Alpheus Fobes, jr.

Whiskey, Pork, and Flour.

We have just received per Schooner Trader, from N. York,

50 bbls. Whiskey.

In Store.

New-York prime Pork,
Superfine and fine Flour.

WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.

May 5th.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Office to the second story of his new brick building on Main-street, opposite the store of Mathew Cluff, esq. which will be open for business (of the Custom House) from 8 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M.

Asa Rogerson, *Collector.*

Elizabeth-City, May 5. Tf

LEGHORN FLATS.

1 Case Leghorn Flats,
1 do. Mens' and boys' Hats.

For sale at low prices.

Wright & Williams.

May 5th.

Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON SALT AS A MANURE.

Copy of a letter from Judge Peters to Elkanah Watson, Esq.—Communicated for publication in the American Farmer.

Belmont, Aug. 21, 1819.

DEAR SIR,

In answer to your letter, I have no other reply, than that of reassuring you of my readiness at all times to serve you in the good cause you take so much interest in. It is high time that some younger champion should substitute himself, and suffer you to be at rest.

I desired Mr. Carey to send you a copy of the *Salt* pamphlet; and I have no doubt but that he will do it. I was desirous you should receive it; because you will find in it the means of renovating the lands of your friends at Plymouth, or any other places on the sea coasts.—But they must make themselves masters of the subject, by experiments on quantities of sea sand, or salt applicable to their lands *per acre*. In New-Jersey, on some parts of the coast, the farmers are in the habit of freely applying sea sand to the most barren and unpromising *sandy* soils. with great effect, yet with little judgment or care. If some principles and attentive regard to circumstances, both as to times of application, quantity applied, and mode of preparation, were established, how much more would be made of this powerful auxiliary to their husbandry? *Sand* applied to *sand*, is contrary to all the common principles we have known hitherto. But the *salt* is the magical power, and not the mixture of soils. Sand with *loam*, or (better) *clay*, we know to be highly efficacious. The salt of the sea sand alone must be the cause of fertility, when sand is applied to sand. You ask me what I yet think of *plaster* on sea coasts, or on salted grounds? with sedge, sea weed, and other salt products of the shores, or marshes, on coasts? My answer is, that I should prefer the salt sand, salt, or salt grass, &c. without the plaster. I am certain that the great balance of facts has heretofore been unfavorable to grounds plastered on sea coasts, or with salted manures. But there are instances where in success has attended a contrary opinion and practice; some will be found in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository. So that your friends had better make trials with plaster, and judge for themselves. As to their sea sand—it should be ploughed in, to prevent evaporation, unless it be used as a top dressing. In the former use, more may be used than in the latter. But the Jersey people are little nice about quantity.—They, however, sometimes overdose their fields. They find it best ploughed in the autumn.

Set your Plymouth friends to burning clay. I will give to any one you shall direct, our 4th volume, in which every necessary information is given, respecting clay burning. A. Mr. Newbold, near Bristol, in Pennsylvania, is burning clay to great account.

You are an itinerant missionary, and gathering your own congregations; you have *hearers*. *I* have been, for some fifty years, a stationary preacher, and until lately have delivered discourses to empty benches. *Magna est veritas et prevalebit*. I am rejoiced at the present agricultural zeal. What a garden would our country have been, had one half the spirit now exhibited, shown itself half a century ago.

Yours, very truly,

RICHARD PETERS.

SYSTEMATIC FARMING.

"So what signifies wishing and hoping for better times? we may make these times better, if we bestir ourselves."

[The following extract from a letter to the Editor, may be better understood and appreciated, with a little explanation.

The writer was brought up in town, with a classical education, and was bred to one of what are termed the *liberal professions*. From earliest life he has been remarkable for a propensity which is auspicious of success in every sort of business; and in nothing more than in farming—where it is most neglected.—We mean the habit of *setting things down!* To receive and to invest, to pay away money, and to make entry thereof, is, with him, as habitual as to eat at the call of hunger. Sums, however small, command with him attention as minute and respectful as the largest. "Many a little makes a mickle," "a small leak will sink a great ship;" "always taking out of the meal tub and never putting in;"—these are amongst his favorite maxims of Poor Richard, all of which are at his fingers'-ends; and by observance whereof he has attained that most delightful, we had like to have said divine, of all earthly conditions,—a state of conscious *independence*, and the power and disposition to combine genuine liberality with the practice of true and sound economy.

But the public use which we propose to make of this extract from a friendly letter, is to hold it up as one of the few cases where farms bought and held, and cultivated in this way, yield *a profit* to their owners; and to ascribe that result to the *exact calculating, systematic habits of its owner*; and hence to inculcate upon farmers, young and old, the indispensable importance of industry and perseverance, of *reasoning* and of keeping *precise accounts* of their *out-goings* as well as of their in-comings.

Who better qualified to keep the accounts of the *state*, than he, who in keeping his own, and in auditing others, has been equally & always accurate! "Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make the ruler over many things."]

April 4, 1827.

DEAR SIR,

On the evening of the 29th of March, I began to cut green rye, for my milch cows, about eighteen inches high.* By the time I get through it, it will be two feet high where I began, when I shall have cut it all the second time, my clover field for grazing will be in full blossom. They then graze until 1st Dec. when I begin to feed regularly in the barn yard, not suffering them to go where grass or winter small grain is designed to be grown next year. From the 1st Dec. to the 10th or 20th February, they are fed night and morning, a peck of pumpkins each, chopped up with half an old scythe, the pumpkins preserved by being carefully put away on the 1st November in a fodder house, suitably located and covered with husks. To dry provender they have free access at all times. When the pumpkins are gone, white turnips and then ruta baga are given them in the same quantity; and these last until the rye (sown early in September for the purpose, on strong ground, in a favorable situation for early growth,) is high enough for cutting with the scythe. The lot contains about an acre, is thickly sown, and after being mown twice, is on the 15th June planted with pumpkins, heavily manured in the hill to keep up its strength. I have two such lots, treated alternately in this way; and the one so used last year produced me upwards of 2200 pumpkins. This lot is this spring cultivated in early corn, spring potatoes, water melons, canteloups, cucumbers and cymlins, heavily manured in the hill or drill—they being such crops as will have been used by the 10th September, when it will be seeded in rye for soiling next year, to be followed by pumpkins. My dairy consists of eight cows, which, with such management, yield me $50 a year each, in milk sold at 25 cents per gallon, butter at from 25 to 37½ cents per lb. veal at 6¼ cents per lb. &c.

I am now planting in corn the only fields of my farm I have never before cultivated—and my system is for the first time in full operation. It is the five-field system. Rotation—1st. Wheat upon a clover lay. 2nd. Corn upon the stubble, and upon all the manure I can make upon the farm the year before, or get elsewhere. Then, 3dly. Oats or rye, and clover. 4th. Clover, to be cut for hay. 5th. Clover, to be depastured from the 10th or 15th May. The *whole farm* is thus annually producing crops of grain or grass, with rapid improvement of the soil, with a regularity that keeps the smallest hand on the place always informed what is to be done in every field at all times—and with very little labor at any one time since the first cultivation, in preparing for which I prevailed upon them to exert themselves to remove every impediment to the operation of the plough, by taking up stones and depositing them where they might be conveniently had for underpinning or building, and grubbing up trees or stumps for fire wood.

Having thus in three years got my fields clean and secured by good fencing, I can spare a hand from the operations of the farm, to be in future devoted, with occasional assistance from the rest, to cultivating neatly, and beautifying the

[* We have recently tasted a specimen of butter of high color and delicate fine flavor, made from these cows—so fed on green rye.]

garden and other grounds about the house.

My cows have good shelter in the winter; a dry and comfortable bed, afforded by hauling all the corn stalks into the yard: and while eating their pumpkins, turnips or rye, are confined in racks, the construction of which, for eight, cost me only $3--which keep them from interrupting each other by fighting, and into which each puts her head voluntarily, so soon as they notice the usual preparations for feeding. It is frequently said, that pumpkins, turnips, or cabbage, give the butter an unpleasant taste and smell; but my short experience has found that effect to be produced by giving each cow more than half a bushel a day—that is to say, by giving her so much as will operate an unhealthy looseness of the bowels. when only are such smell and taste offensive. Half a bushel a day of any such succulent food, is necessary and sufficient to enable them to relish and digest, advantageously, a due proportion of dry food—to make them *feel* well themselves and to others, and to keep them giving rich milk and in good quantity throughout the winter and feeding season. Any considerable quantity more I have found to be injurious to the animal, and *therefore* to the milk. M.

FOREIGN.

Liverpool papers to the 16th of April have been recived at New-York, containing more particulars relative to the elevation of Mr. Canning to the topmost round of the ladder, and the resignation of seven of the Ministry in consequence thereof. The English papers use great freedom in their remarks; those from which extracts are given in the N. York journals, applaud the appointment of Mr. Canning to the Premiership in the warmest terms, while they do not hesitate to denounce the *noble seven* as conspirators and ingrates, who have returned the distinguished favor conferred on them by their Soverign, by deserting him in his "utmost need."

The London Free Press of the 15th of April, says—there is little foreign intelligence. The elevation of Mr. Canning will be a terrible blow to the apostolicals and absolutists of the continent.—We scarcely think they will venture to make any head against the moral and united force that will be arrayed on the side of constitutional liberty.

The changes in the cabinet, have caused many conflicting opinions among the London journalists.

The Times says, "we believe there will be great difficulty in preventing some public expression of joy on the retirement of the Chancellor. An illumination is hinted at." The Duke of Wellington remains at the head of the Army.

On the 15th the new Cabinet was not formed. Various conjectures were a foot, and the merits of every man canvassed, but nothing definite seems to be known.

In addition to the resignation of Ministers, it is stated that certain of his Majesty's household had also resigned, viz: the Duke of Montrose, Lord Chamberlain; Marquis of Graham, vice do; Duke of Bedford, Master of the Horse. The Courier considers this a very extraordinary attempt to fetter the King's choice.

The Catholics of Ireland may now renew their applications for relief, with better hopes of success. With a cabinet selected by Mr. Canning, and himself at its head, there is every reason to believe that their claims, so just in themselves, and so long and wrongfully postponed, will be accorded at last.

Few tears will be shed for the high-minded gentlemeu who have left their post in such a gust of ill humor. The papers are free in expressions, not merely of censure, but of contempt.

The Times says—Mr. Canning now stands upon a proud and commanding eminence; an eminence to which he has attained by the force of talent and character alone. His position, however, is one of great difficulty. He will have much to fight against, before he can enjoy his power tranquilly. But the country is with him; and he will, we are confident, soon triumph over the miserable efforts of the faction which his elevation to the premiership may be expected to array against him."

It is said that the "noble gang," as they are above termed, had calculated that their resignations would not be accepted by the king, and that tendered simultaneously, they would prove a capital experiment for over awing the royal mind without any risk to themselves.—The event was a sad disapppointment; especially as the king signified his acceptance with a tone and manner which left no hope of their return to office in future. It is added that he is too much irritated at their conduct ever willingly, to restore them to favor again.

Much conjecture is afloat as to the filling of the vacancies. Mr. Huskisson is named for Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Grenville for the Foreign Office. The Duke of Buckingham and the Marquis of Anglesea are also expected to have posts. What probability existed in these speculations, it is impossible to say.

Lord Melville had resigned his situation in the Admiralty. Not much importance was attached to the circumstance. The Duke of Clarence had been appointed Lord High Admiral. The Marquis of Hertford is about proceeding on a splendid mission to Russia. There is little intelligence in the papers—the affairs of the Cabinet being the principal topic.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.

COTTON MARKET.—There has been a full demand for Cotton this week by private, and the lower qualities of American being much less pressed upon the market an advance of an 1-8d per lb. on last week's prices has been obtained.

There has been a good demand for Cotton to day, and 3000 bags have been sold at ¼ per lb. advance, in some descriptions on the prices of yesterday.

The following is an extract from a letter dated

"RIO DE JANEIRO, March 12.

Every day discloses some new act of the Brazilian Government infringing the rights of Americans, and manifesting a total regard for every thing like justice and the law of nations. The case of the brig Spark of New-York, affords an instance of the most flagrant injustice—and that right, which the people of the United States have always held so dear, of which our government has always been so tenacious, and the violation of which was one of the leading causes of the war with Great Britian,—I mean the rights of the American seamen,—has been, in this instance, most grossly and infamously transgressed. On the capture of the Spark, two of her seamen were detained on board the Don Pedro, 74 the one an Englishman, and the other an American. The former was detained under the plea of being a deserter from the British service, and the reason alledged for the detention of the other was that he was a deserter from the Brazilian service.—The Englishman has been sent on board an Englishman of war, and the American was doubly ironed on board the Don Pedro. Spirited remonstrances against these proceedings have been made by Mr. *Raguet*, the representative of the American government, which in the first instance remained unattended to, and at last were answered in an insulting manner by the Imperial Government, that he has been compelled to demand his passports.—These he has been informed, he would be immediately furnished with, and he is now preparing for a speedy departure for the United States. The conduct of Mr. Raguet has met the entire approbation of his fellow countrymen in this place.

"By a late arrival from the La Plata we learn that Admiral Brown has captured a fleet of fifteen sail of gunboats up the river Uruguay; and by the British Packet, still later, we hear, that Commodore *Biddle*, in company with a British man of war, boarded the Brazilian Admiral's ship at Monte Video, and demanded those seamen to be given up whose terms of service had expired The demand was complied with and 70 British and 40 American seamen were instantly liberated."

[The particulars relative to the brig Spark mentioned in the foregoing letter as we have derived them from verbal information, are in substance as follows:—The Spark, it appears, arrived at Rio from N. York, with an armament and equipments suitable for a privateer, and was offered for sale in that port. No sale having been effected, she left the port of Rio and had proceeded but a short distance, when she was pursued, captured and brought back, under the plea of suspicion that she was about to be converted into a Buenos Ayrean privateer to be employed against the Brazilian commerce. Her guns were taken from her by order of the Emperor, and the crew experienced very harsh treatment. [*Editors American.*

Important Decision.—The suit of the Atlantic Insurance Company in this City, against the United States Marshal for the District of Pennsylvania, came on before the Circuit Court of the U. States at Philadelphia on the 23d ult. and occupied the attention of that court until Saturday last. The cause was managed on the part of the company with great zeal and ability by Messrs. Binney and Hopkinson, and in behalf of the U. S. by Mr. Wirt, Attorney General, Mr. Ingersol, District Attorney, and Mr. Randell. The summing up, which commenced on Monday, did not close until Friday afternoon. On Saturday, Judge Washington delivered one of his most able charges to the jury, in which he stated the law and the facts with great precision and clearness, and which were, he said, decidedly in favor of the plaintiffs. At 2 o'clock the jury retired, and, after an absence of only ten minutes returned a verdict in favor of the company, and against the U States Marshal.

The principles of this case involve anvolve an amount of property upwards of two hundred thousand dollars, which was seized in 1826.—This large sum of money was loaned, principally by insurance companies in this city, to Edward Thompson, of Philadelphia, on respondentia. On his failure, the Marshal of that district sent out and seized the property, which had been thus secured on respondentia bonds, to pay the U. States for bonds due by the said Thompson in the course of his former shipments. As this is the first suit that has come on, and as the same principles are involved in those that follow, it is believed the District Attorney will relinquish the property, and that the suits will be discontinued.—[*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

A writer in the London Morning Herald, in comparing the expenses of the British and American Governments, makes the following statement—

"The annual expenditure of the U. States amounts to only about 2,313,833l sterling. that is to say, to about *one twenty-fourth parr of ours*, which is 55,000,000l. The details of course, bear a similar proportion. Thus. whilst our army costs eight millions and a quarter, the U. S. army costs but 468,000l. Our navy costs six millions and a half: that of the United States only 726,000l.—Our ordnance one million and three quarters; the American ordnance but 263 thousand pounds. Our civil list—namely, King, royal family, nobility, and courts of justice, two millions and a quarter; the civil list of America, 274,000l. Our king one million; the President of the United States 6,000l.

[FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL]

England Fifty years ago—"In seventy years," says the Annual Register, "the people of Great Britain have advanced full eight millions in number. In twenty-five years, the number of inhabited houses in England and Wales alone have advanced one half. Fifty years ago, the very existence of canals was a matter of incredulity. Fifteen millions of public wealth have now been profitably absorbed by these mighty ducts; and at, least, half as much more is at this hour destined for their formation. Fifty years ago, there was hardly a steam-engine in the kingdom. There cannot now be less than twelve thousand--a creation of power equal to at least a quarter of a million of horses; an energy, which, in a single day, would have raised up the great pyramid of Egypt. Fifty years ago, our annual export of manufactured cotton did not amount to a quarter of a million in value; it has now swollen to nearly thirty millions. In the same period, our exported woollens, in defiance of Saxon, that of two millions. Fifty years ago, our imports of raw silk were only three hundred thousand weight; they are now nearly three millions. Fifty years ago, our export of iron was hardly twelve thousand tons; it is now about ten times as much. Fifty years ago, our exports of linens were about four millions of yards; they are now nearly forty millions Fifty years ago, the whole value of our exported produce, both in native and foreign, was just fifteen millions of money; the value of British produce exported alone, is now more than fifty millions. A hundred and twenty years ago, says old Fucker, there were only two or three vessels in Scotland above two hundred tons; our whole tonnage is now more than a quarter of a million, employing twenty thousand souls. A hundred and fifty years ago, says Chalmers, the whole navy of Britain did not amount to a hundred thousand tons; it is now, at least, three millions of tons, employing about two hundred thousand souls."

Fifty years ago—This country consisted of thirteen distracted provinces, struggling for independence, without any government but such as necessity produced and common danger kept together; with a population not exceeding 3,000,000 in number; not a single legislator of regular authority, not a commissioned magistrate among the whole.—The fountains of instruction were dried up; the ploughshare was beaten into swords, and the pruning hook into spears. the war raged—but we were without arms, munitions of war, or naval force; distress was every where around us, and hope hardly gilded the dark clouds which hung over the land. *Fifty years* has done much. In that time the population has increased 9 or 10,000,000. Twenty-four sovereign and independent States have been formed. A general Government has also been formed, by their union. Legislators and magistrates, with legitimate and wholesome authority, are found in sufficient numbers for all the purposes of guidance and protection: the former, including Congress, from States and Territories, probably amount to 4,000. There are 216 members of the House of Representatives in the National Legislature, and forty-eight Senators.—It is a reasonable calculation, and within bounds to say that the average number of the several State Legislatures is equal to one hundred and fifty for each State These, added to the number of members of Congress, amount to three thousand eight hundred and sixty-four—and with the members of the Legislative Councils of the several Territories, will make up the 4000. All these must be considered laboring for the public weal. in advancing knowledge, encouraging virtue, and extending all the blessings of civilized life. These bodies are constantly changing in such a manner as to keep up a regular succession of classes in the great schools of political instruction. There are also forty Judges of the United States Courts—who hold on an average four terms, at least a year, making 160 tribunals for the benefit of the great body of the people. Each State has in its own sovereign concerns a number of judges, in their several courts, supreme, common pleas, county, and municipal courts, at least equal to three times the number of its representatives in Congress; and all these hold many terms in the year, so that justice may literally be said to be brought to the door of every man, and to guard every man's dwelling.

It would be a safe calculation to say, that there were 8000 lawyers in the U. States, who are, or ought to be, well read in the principles of our Government, and in the history of other governments; and of course, so many public instructors in the great duties of freemen. In the various courts, on a moderate calculation, there are 400,000 suits bro't in a year. These may be to some painful lessons of wisdom, but are, nevertheless, often very salutary modes of getting knowledge. There can be but very little arbitrary power, when so many appeals are made to judicial tribunals. The short-sighted who groan at this feature of the picture, may be consoled by reflecting that there are not half as many suits bro't in Algiers or at Constantinople in a year as in this country!

Fifty years too have built up numerous other institutions of civil life. Schools of learning abound in every part of our land. Five millions of dollars are spent annually for what may fairly be called *primary instruction* in the several States. The medical schools and the professors of the healing art are numerous and increasing. There is one perhaps wanted to every 1500 inhabitants, and the number has been estimated to amount to 7000 now in practice. This is also a moderate calculation. The sufferings of humanity are certainly ameliorated from the advancement in skill and science which this profession has made within a few years past. The great schools of morals and divinity, the pulpits of this country, require about as many more professors; but the number is not probably so great at present.

Fifty years ago, we had but a trifling commerce, a scanty agricultural interest; no manufacturing establishments; no labor saving machines; no canals, no steam-boats, but few bridges—scarcely a mine of coal or metals opened, or science enough to discover, or work them if discovered—not a mail coach running, nor a turnpike made. Our commerce is more valuable now than G. Britain's was at that period--and our agricultural produce is increased 20 fold.—Our manufacturing establishment employ 70,000 people, and the labor saved by useful inventions is incalculable. More than a thousand miles of canal communication has been completed, or nearly so; and more than an hundred bridges which span large rivers, besides a countless number of small ones, have been erected within fifty years.—Turnpikes to the extent of a number of miles equal to that from our own country to China have been made since that period within our limits. *Fifty years ago*, there was not a steam boat on the globe; now more than three hundred of them navigate the waters of our country, on the seaboard and the interior. Coal mines have become so numerous that the philosopher no longer fears that the want of fuel will retard the progress of population.

Fifty years has taught us that the bowels of earth are full of metals of all sorts for the use of civil life.—Shafts are sinking in every part of our country, and in half the term of fifty years to come, we shall not have to go abroad for any but the *precious metals*, and perhaps not for them.—Iron and copper, the two great metals, we have in abundance Our conveniences for travelling have so much increased, that by stage and steam boat, the number of miles performed in the United States each day, during a considerable part of the year, is estimated to amount to three times the extent of the circumference of our globe. The value of the buildings in the U. S. are worth more than fifty times the sum they were in 1777, from their increased number and superior structure.

It is consoling to reflect, that amidst this prosperity and general influx of wealth, that offence & crime have not increased, as those who mourn over the depravity of the times would imagine. Of convicts for felonies or high handed misdemeanors, there is about one yearly to every two thousand three hundred inhabitants. The capital punishments throughout the U. S have not been, for fifty years past, more than one yearly to every million of inhabitants not so many since the first settlement of this country, as suffered in one year in England, in the reign of Henry VIII. or Elizabeth. Common schools and mild laws are the best methods to prevent crimes. The subject might be pursued to a great extent. The man of leisure should do it, for the amusement, pride, and benefit of his countrymen.

Candidates for Congress.—In the 1st district, Mr. Sawyer, who is a candidate for re-election, will be opposed by Wm. Shepard, Esq. In the 2d district, Mr. Alston, for re-election, without opposition, so far as we have heard. In the 3d district, Mr. Hines, for re-election, without opposition. In the 4th district, Mr. Bryan, has as yet, we believe, no opposition. In the 5th district, Gov. Holmes has already been announced, as without opposition. In the 6th district, the candidates are Messrs. Daniel Turner, Chas. A. Hill, Wm. M. Sneed, Willis W. Boddie, and Joseph H. Bryan. In the 7th district, Messrs. John Culpeper, John A. Cameron and John Gilchrist, are candidates. In the 8th district, Gen. Barringer is a candidate for re-election, without opposition. In the 9th district, Gen. Saunders having declined, Messrs. Bedford Brown and Augustin H. Shepperd are the candidates. In the 10th district, Mr. Conner is a candidate for re-election. In the 12th district, the candidates are Messrs. Samuel P. Carson, James Graham and Robert B. Vance. In the 13th district, Mr. Williams is a candidate for re-election.—[*Ral. Star.*

THOMAS B. COBB

Has just received from Philadelphia and Norfolk, his Spring supplies of Shoes and Leather, and will continue to receive such other quantities as may be necessary to make his assortment complete which will be sold as low as they can be bought in the place—among them are the following

Ladies' black and col'd Prunelle Shoes,
Misses' do. do. do do.
Ladies' black thick and thin sole Morocco, do. do.
Misses' black and col'd do. do.
Do. do. Leather, do.
Ladies' Seal Skin Shoes,
Childrens' leather and Morocco do.
Gentlemens' Boots, Shoes and Pumps, assorted,
Mens' and boys' coarse Boots and Shoes.
Also, a general assortment of Leather, as follows—

Sole Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, Waxuppers, Seal, smooth Cordwain, Cordwain Roundings, Neats Grain, and a great variety of Lining and Binding Skins in lots to suit purchasers—Also Awl Blades, Half, Sparribles, Shoe Knives, Varnish, Shoe Blacking, Bristles, Heal Ball, &c. &c.

T. R. COBB, tenders his acknowledgements to his friends and customers for the share of patronage which has been extended to him heretofore, and now takes the opportunity of informing them, that having engaged an additional number of workmen, he will be able to furnish them with Boots and Shoes made in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.

*** Orders from the country will be punctually attended to.

Elizabeth-City, May 12. 1f

BLANKS.

WARRANTS for Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties, For sale and for sale at this Office.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, May 19, 1827.

By last nights mail we received our regular file of northern and western papers, but they contain no news. Such articles as we deem most interesting will be found below.

It is rumored, (says the National Intelligencer) that at a late date, the negotiations between our Minister in London and the British Government, concerning the Colonial Trade, were about to be resumed. The British Government would gain esteem in this country by coming to a good understanding with us on this subject; and, if the disposition professed in Mr. CANNING's Note, to cultivate friendly relations with us, be really entertained, which we are not disposed to doubt, the rumor is probably not without foundation.

Arrivals.—From Saturday to Wednesday inclusive, there were *one hundred and fifteen* arrivals at this port viz. 23 ships, 16 brigs, 53 schooners and 21 sloops. These vessels brought about *fifteen hundred passengers*, the greater proportion of whom are emigrants from Great Britain. Numerous other vessels from Europe now due, have also on board as we are informed a great many emigrants, and we also learn, from a late number of the Glasgow Chronicle, that several of the persons about to abandon their native home for the U. States, have long been in Glasgow, and were considered as the most efficient in their respective trades. To such persons a hearty welcome is always extended.

[*N. Y. Gazette, May* 11.

Late from Havana.—The Editors of the Charleston Mercury are indebted to their attentive correspondent at Havana, for a letter of the 28th, from which they learn that Com. LABORDE had put in there with the Iberia and Perla frigates for water and provisions, and that it was supposed he would sail on the 29th to resume his station at Key West, where Com. PORTER still remains with his frigate. His brigs had captured the *Nueva Maria*, bound from Vigo to Havana The British brig Atlantic, bound from Havana to Matanzas, has been totally lost about 14 leagues to windward. The extraordinary duty of 4½ per bag of Coffee, has been taken off.

Selected Summary.

Life of Napoleon.—This new work, by the author of Waverly, it is said, was nearly completed in the beginning of last month, and that its publication in this country may be confidently expected in the course of June.

It is mentioned in some of the Southern papers, that the health of Mr. Crawford, late Secretary of the Treasury, is nearly restored; and that Georgia will invite him to represent her in the Senate of the United States.

Professor Carter, senior Editor of the New-York Statesman, has returned home in the packet ship Pacific from Liverpool.

From Tampico.—By the arrival of the schr. Salmon, at Boston, from Tampico, we learn that the additional duty on cotton goods had been taken off.

A fresh salmon, weighing about 28 pounds, was sold last week in Boston for *forty two dollars.*

The passage of the Havre packet ship Henry IV. is perhaps without a parallel. Merchants of New-York have received by her goods, which were ordered but 55 days previous!

Official Documents have just been published at St. Petersburgh, from which it results that, in the Russian Empire, there is a population of 59,534,000 souls upon a superfices of 375,174 square miles.

The receipts of the Portuguese government in 1827, were about ten millions and the expenditures upwards of twelve millions. A loan will be required to make up the deficiency.

The great Ox Columbus, is advertised for exhibition at Boston. He is stated to be 4,000 lbs. weight, and is probably the largest in the world.

It is stated as a *remarkable fact*, that in the village of Rochester, (N. Y.) in a population of 8000, there is not one *adult* a *native* of the village! The oldest person now living who was born there, is not *seventeen* years of age! The progress of this settlement, altogether, is unexampled.

An American female dwarf, Miss A M'Dowell, is at present exhibited in N. York. She was born in Cecil county, Maryland, March, 26, 1797, and is now in her 31st year, weighs 40 pounds, and is only 30 inches high.

Fecundity of Fishes.—It is asserted of the Herring, that if suffered to multiply unmolested, and its offspring to remain undiminished during the space of twenty years, it would show a progeny many times greater in bulk than the whole earth! And that a single Codfish will produce at a birth, if they escape depredation, a number equal to the whole population of England.

Active Benevolence!—A horse, harnessed to a chaise, was observed during the greater part of yesterday, tied at the lower end of Merchant's Hall. Some passers by, more considerate than the owner of the beast, towards night placed on a conspicuous part of the harness the following label:—"*Wanted! Half a peck of Oats. Inquire within.*"

[*Boston pap.*

LIFE.—Life is too short to be long in forming the tender and happy connexions of it.—*Sterne.*

Go not to your doctor for every malady, nor to your law for every quarrel, nor to your pitcher for every thirst.

A DUTCH SERMON.

The following admirable production, delivered before a company of volunteer soldiers, during our revolutionary struggle, upon the eve of their going "forth to glorious war" was calculated to inspire them with more than Herculian strength and courage.—[*Parthenon.*

Mine Friends.—Ven virst you comed here, you was boor and lousy, and now frients you is prout and zassy; and yous gotten on your unicorns, and dam vits you like a dongs upon un hogs pack; now mine frients, let dell you dis a man is a man if he's no bigger as my dumb. Ven Tavid vent out to fight wid Goliah, he dook nothing vid him put one sling; now don't mistake me mine frients, it was not a rum sling; no, nor a mint vatersling; no, it was a sling mate vit an hickory sthick. Now ven Goliah sees Tavid coming, he says, "you little tampt scoundrel does you come to vight me? I will give you to the pirds of the field, and the peasts of the air." Tavid says, Goliah, Goliah, the race ish not always mit the shwift, nor ish the battle mit the strong, and a man is a man if he's no pigger as my dumb. So Tavid he fixes a sthone in his shling, and he draws it at Goliah, ant knocks him rite in the vorehead, and den Tavid takes Goliah's tswort and cuts off his heat—and den all the pretty caals of the shiddy comes out, and strewed flowers in his way and sung Saul is a creat man, for he has kilt Goliah.

Now mine frients, when you goes out to fight mit the tampt Pritish, remember vat I dweli you, dad a man is a man, if he's no pigger as my dumb.

MARRIED,

In Liverpool, Capt. DUFFEY of the brig Laura, to Miss HAMILTON, the celebrated sailoress of that vessel. She has resumed female attire, but threatens, if affairs are not well conducted on board, she will turn Jack Tar again and take command.

DIED,

On Monday morning, the 7th inst. at the house of Mr. Samuel Craig, No 47, south Front Street, Philadelphia, Mr. JOHN W. SMITH, for several years a resident of this county.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

18th, Schr. Eliza Richmond, Bray, from Martinique via St. Thomas, 12 days from the latter, with molasses, coffee and hides to R. Tisdale.

17th, Schr. Debenture, Richardson, from Gaudeloupe, in ballast.—Left at Bassaterre, 21st ult. schrs. Dollar, Holmes, for Salem in 2 days; Driver, Loomis, for St. Barts in 2 days. Spoke 21st brig Mary, Merril, 10 hours from St. Peters bound to Portland; same time passed an hermaphrodite brig belonging to Newbern, standing northward.—27th, in lat. 25, lon. 69 spoke schr. Phantom, Stockton, of and from Baltimore, bound to Cape Hayti, 6 days out.

" Schr. Cerena, Borden, from Plymouth, N. C. with shingles.

DEPARTED.

14th, Schr. Cordelia, Richardson, for Bay River.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having finished the Methodist Meeting House at Flatty Creek, according to contract, requests a meeting of the Trustees at said building on Thursday next, the 24th inst. to receive it.

John Tooly.

May 19.

FOR SALE,

The House and Lot occupied by Mrs. Tamer Elliott, situated near this Town—The buildings are commodious for a small family, and the situation is pleasant.

Apply to

Mary Butler.

Elizabeth-City, May 19. *Bt*

DOCTORS
Gordon & Martin,

Respectfully inform the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the circumjacent country, that they have taken the Drug and Medicine Store formerly occupied by Doctors Campos & Davis, (opposite the Post Office,) where they may be consulted in the different branches of their profession.

They have just received a fresh supply of the following articles, which renders their assortment general and complete.

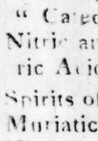
Calomel, Jallap, Rhubarb, Scamony, Gamboge, Colocynth, Cream of Tartar, Emetic do. Vitriolated do. Epsom, Glauber, & Rochelle Salts, Flake and common Manna, Alexandria & common Senna, Ippecac, Snakeroot, Pinkroot, Squills, Gentian, Colombo, Red, pale and yellow Bark, Sulphate of Quinine, Hemlock, Eupatorium Perfoliatum, Sarsaparilla, Canella Alba, Cinnamon, Nux Vomica, Dover's Powder, James' Powder, Johnson's Bilious Powder, Lee's & Scott's Antibilious Pills, Butler's Indian Specific, Bateman's Pectoral Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlem Oil, Lunar Caustic, Pearl Ash, Gum Guiac, " Ammoniac, " Aloes, " Assafœtida, " Camphor, " Opium, " Arabic, " Tragacanth, " Elastic, " Myrrh, " Kino, " Catechu, Nitric and Sulphuric Acid, Spirits of Nitre, Muriatic Acid, Nitre, Carbonate of Ammonia, Aqua Ammonia, Spirits Ammonia, " of Lavender compound, " of Wine, Tincture of Opium, " Devitales, " Colocynth, " Kino, " Myrrh, " Squills, " Catechu, " Gentian, " Raubarb, " Colombo, " Cantharides, " Capsicum, " Bark, " Cinnamon, Elixir Paragoric, " Vitriol, Ippecac Wine, Antimonial Wine, Syrup of Rhubarb, " of Squills, Oil of Cloves, " Peppermint, " Lavender, " Cinnamon, " Turpentine, " Almona, " Lemon, " Bergamot, " Anis, " Wormseed, Super Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Acetate of Potass, Sugar of Lead, Quicksilver, Corosive Sublimate, Calcined and common Magnesia, Prepared Chalk, White Precipitate of Mercury, Red Precipitate, Carbonate of Iron, Iron Filings, Mercurial Pills, " Ointment, Olive Oil, Castor Oil, Extract of Liquorice " Jallap, " Rhubarb, " Gentian, " Elaterium, " Hemlock, " Rathonia, Ginger, Cloves, Spice, Cubebs, Balsam Copaiva, Starch, Blueing, Tumeric, Alum, Blue and white Vitriol, Cologne Water, Essence of Peppermint, " Bergamot, " Lemon, " Cinnamon, Sulphuric Ether, Breast Pipes, Nipple Shells, Syringes, White Lead, Litharge, Prussian Blue, Chrome Yellow, Chrome Green, Vermillion, Venetian Red, Turkey Umber, Drop Lake, Gold Leaf, Linseed Oil, Copal Varnish, Sperm Oil, Green & blue Paints, Hair, tooth, shaving and paint Brushes, Sash Tools, Cavendish Tobacco, Spanish Segars, Macaboy Snuff, Rappee do. Remedy for the Piles, Camel hair Pencils, Evans' thumb Lancets, &c. &c. &c.

All of which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

☞ Medicine chests put up and replenished at the shortest notice.

Elizabeth-City, May 19. *Rt*

Look at This.



THE Subscriber intending to remove from this part of the country, wishes to sell the place on which she now resides. It is situated on the road leading to Edenton about a mile from Elizabeth-City; contains 38 acres of land, on which is an excellent dwelling house for a small family. Those disposed to purchase, can do so on moderate terms by application to

Mary Jackson.

May 19.

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

January 20.

DOCTORS
Walker & Smith

Having associated together in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully offer their services to the citizens of Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties.

Elizabeth-City, May 19. *Bt*

HERRINGS.

THE Subscriber has Herrings of the best quality for sale—price $3 50 per barrel.

Asa Rogerson.

Elizabeth-City, May 19. *Bt*

Pasquotank County Auxiliary Colonization Society.

BUT few members of the Pasquotank County Auxiliary Colonization Society attending at the meeting held on the 14th inst; it was resolved, that the meeting stand adjourned until the first Monday in June next, and that public notice thereof be given in the Elizabeth-City Star. As it is desirous a full meeting should be had, the members generally are requested to attend on that day, at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. C. EHRINGHAUS, *Sec'ry.*

Elizabeth-City, May 19. *Bt*

RECEIVED

Per Sloop Mary, Simmons, from St. Barts.

800 bushels coarse Salt,
3 puncheons Rum,
13 bbls. Sugar.

Also, per schr. Ensign,

150 bushels Irish Potatoes,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum,

For sale by *A. FOBES, jun.*

Virginia State Lottery,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Dismal Swamp Canal Co.

SEVENTH CLASS.

To be drawn on the 20th June.

SIXTY NUMBER—COMBINATION LOTTERY—NINE DRAWN BALLOTS.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$15,000 is	$15,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,750	1,750
1	1,500	1,500
1	1,255	1,255
5	1,000	5,000
10	500	5,000
20	200	4,000
40	100	4,000
102	50	5,100
204	25	5,100
1530	10	15,300
11475	5	57,375

13395 Prizes. $136,880
20825 Blanks.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Tickets $5, Halves, $2 50, Quarters $1 25.

For sale in a variety of numbers at the office of

Wm. D. Gordan.

May 12 *Elizabeth-City.*

SPRING GOODS.

Richard Wyatt

HAS received his supply of Spring Goods, comprising a variety of Staple and Fancy articles, all which will be sold low for Cash.

Elizabeth-City, May 12. *Et*

SODA WATER.

The Subscriber has opened his Soda Water Establishment for the season.

Wm. D. Gordan.

May 12.

GEORGE KELLINGER,
TAILOR,

HAVING taken the front room of the house occupied by Mr Asa McCoy, on Road-Street, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country, that he is ready to execute all orders in his business. Clothes will be made by the latest and most approved fashions, and the workmanship done in a manner not inferior to any in the place. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all his customers.

Elizabeth-City, May 5.

ORDINANCE

Passed by the Commissioners of Elizabeth-City, at a meeting held at the office of Charles Grice, on the 20th April, 1827.

Be it ordained by the Commissioners of Elizabeth-City and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, That every dray, cart or waggon using the town of Elizabeth-City as public porters, and receiving pay for the transportation or hauling of any article whatever within the bounds of the said town, shall be deemed a public dray, cart or waggon, and shall be numbered with the number of the dray, cart or waggon painted on the same, in figures not less than three inches long; which said dray, cart or waggon or the owner thereof, shall obtain a certificate from the Commissioners of said town, countersigned by the Intendant thereof, corresponding with the number of said dray, cart or waggon, and shall pay for each certificate so obtained, the sum of two dollars—which said certificate shall be in force from the first Saturday in March and no longer—renewable annually. And if any dray, cart or waggon shall use the streets of Elizabeth-City, contrary to the aforesaid ordinance, the owner thereof shall be subject to a fine of one dollar for each and every load hauled, to be recovered by warrant before the Intendant; and if any slave shall be convicted of violating the said ordinance without direction from his master, he shall suffer corporal punishment agreeable to the power vested in the Commissioners; and if permit from his master said master shall be liable to the penalty hereof.

And that the said dray, cart or waggon, being a public dray, cart or waggon, shall at all times, when disengaged, be at the service of any person applying for the same, to be used in the said town, under a penalty of one dollar for each and every offence; and that they shall receive for their services in the bounds of said town, twelve and a half cents and no more, for every load hauled not exceeding the weight or bulk of five barrels of flour.

And that the owner of said dray, cart or waggon shall be liable and accountable for all damage sustained it the transportation of any article whatever, that may happen by the negligence or mismanagement of the person employed to drive; the said horse and dray, cart or waggon which such damage may be recovered from the said owner before any jurisdiction having cognizance thereof on due and legal conviction, &c.

Ordered, that the above ordinance be published in the Elizabeth-City Star.

State of North-Carolina.

Currituck County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1827.

Patrick Northern, vs. James Tatem. } Orig'l Attachment levied on the lands of James Tatem, adjoining the lands of David Jones and Josiah Butt, in Gibbs' Woods.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Tatem, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is ordered*, that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star for two months, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Currituck, at the Court-House in Currituck, on the last Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, *Spence Hall*, Clerk of our said Court at office in Currituck, the last Monday in February, Anno Domini 1827, and 51st Year of American Independence.

A Copy.

Spence Hall, C. C. C.

Currituck County, April 14.

Flour, Pork, Apple Brandy &c

Barrels super fine Flour,
Do. mess and prime Pork,
Do. Apple Brandy,
Do. brown Sugar,
Bags Coffee,
A few doz. Brooms and Brushes,
Winter strained Lamp Oil,
(very uperior.)

Richard Wyatt.

Elizabeth-City, May 12.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

TO SPRING.—By William Ray.

So sweet, so pure, so calm and bright,
  Thy beauteous countenance appears,
Thou must have sprung from heavenly light;
  Been born of some celestial spheres,
Clothed by a rainbow richly gay,
And nutsed by yonder milky-way.

At thy descent creation smiles,
  Nay, hills and vallies laugh and sing;
The rivers, like a thousand Niles,
  Their fertilizing tribute bring,
And clap their hands* with joy to see
The world from death-like winter free.

Yet oft, me thinks, I see thee grieve,
  For thou hast dark and dismal hours
At morn—at noontide—or at eve,
  Weeping in dew-drops or in showers,
As if thy swelling heart would burst
In floods, to quench all nature's thirst.

But cheering sunbeams soon dispel
  The cloudy sorrow's of thy face;
And on its smiling features dwell
  The bloom of beauty—charm of grace;
The feathered minstrels chaunt their lays,
In wild, devout, unconscious praise.

To spring, the bird of heaven's own blue,
  Her feeble anthem pours along;
Of bolder notes and brighter hue,
  Myriads of warblers catch the song;
While grazing beasts in hoarser strains,
Roar acclamation from the plains.

There's not on earth—there's not in air,
  A creature by the Almighty made,
That feels not—owns not—sees not there,
  His bright beneficence displayed.
Creative wisdom—mercy—power
Glow in the skies—fall in the shower.

Nature inanimate—if such
  In vast creation can be found,
Unites to show his love as much,
  And spreads his mighty wonders round,
As those possessed of living souls,
Where thought expands and vision rolls.

The humblest flower that decks the vale,
  The gloomiest cypress of the grove,
The breath of Heaven their leaves inhale,
  And whisper back that "God is love."
Streams speak his praises as they flow,
And winds soft hallelujahs blow.

But man—God's image—what art thou,
  Lost in the world's bewildering maze?
Come forth—a grateful heart avow,
  And join the vernal song of praise,
The bounteous Lord of lords adore,
And Kings of kings—for ever more.

* The floods clap their hands.—*Psalms*

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the London Friendship's Offering.

The last of the Family.

By W H Harrison, Esq.

It was on a fine cloudless morning, in the summer, that I had strolled to the extremity of a little enclosed copse, when I observed a girl, with a small basket lined with vine leaves collecting the wild strawberries, that grew in great plenty and luxuriance, upon the bank which formed the outer base of the enclosure. She was the daughter of a yeoman in the neighborhood, who, dying in impoverished circumstances, had left his widow with so slender a provision for herself and her child, that she was obliged to increase her scanty income, by letting part of her cottage to some of the many, who resorted to that part of the country for the benefit of its peculiarly salubrious air.—Her dwelling had the advantage of being at some distance from the village, and in one of the most delightfully retired situations which can be imagined.

I had frequently seen Mary Wilding at our village church, where the punctuality of her attendance, and the singular devotion and propriety with which she conducted herself within its sacred walls first engaged my attention. She had some advantages in point of education, not usually possessed by young persons in her rank of life; and Nature, who makes not all her beauties for Almacks or the Opera, had dispensed her favors to her with no sparing hand. I know not to what order of forms she belonged, for it would seem that there are orders in clay as well as in stone but she was surpassingly beautiful; and at the period of which I am now writting, she had scarcely attained her eighteenth year, when the freshness and fairness of youth were delightfully blended with the riper graces and more perfect symmetry of the woman. It is true, the roses were not lavishly strewn upon her cheeks; but their blush, slight as it was, was thrown into relief by the unsullied fairness of one the most polished and beautiful foreheads in the world. The eyes of a beauty, it hath been settled, should be one of two colors; her's were neither; nay, start not gentle reader,—they were grey, but many a fair proprietress of black and blue eyes might envy the expression in which those of the unpretending Mary were arrayed.

Had her eyes been submitted to the hypercritic in beauty, he might probably, with his pencil, have given them a more mathematical curve, but he could not have imparted to them a deeper shade; and would have utterly marred the delicacy with which those beautiful lines were traced by the hand of Nature.—The raven's wing was many shades darker than her hair, but it was not more glossy; and though her curls were not arranged with the taste nor decorated with the expense which distinguished the ball room, nature had compensated for the neglect of art by making them perpetual, and imparting to them the clustering luxuriance of the grape, in the vintage time. Her ancle was not clothed with silk, nor was her foot compressed in satin; such adornments, could not have added to the symmetry which the cotton hose, and somewhat homely shoe, were not able to conceal, and her fingers, as they plucked the strawberries from their green bank, were of the fairness and delicacy of the lilly. There was no bracelet on her arm;—I use the singular; for those decorations are now worn on one wrist only, like a handcuff.—It had indeed been pitty to have intercepted that beautiful outline which marked the finely moulded arm of the rustic maiden.

There was nothing uncommon in the circumstance of a village girl gathering the wild strawberry; and but for its frequent recurrence, it would not have excited my particular attention. Observing her, however at the same spot, and at the same employment, for many successive days, I ventured upon one occasion, to enquire her motive for an occupation whence she could derive little profit, and which must necessarily interfere with her domestic duties. She replied with some hesitation, that she gathered them for a sick person, who could scarcely relish any thing else, adding that she feared she should collect but few more as she had nearly exhausted the crop which grew upon the bank. I told her that she would find abundance within the enclosure; and presenting her with the key of a little wicket, which opened into the copse, bade her avail herself of the supply it afforded, whenever she had occasion. She received the permission (although not the proprietor, for I was authorised to grant,) with expressions of gratitude altogether disproportionate to the favor conferred, for it would have been readily conceded to any well ordered person who had chosen to solicit it. I frequently observed her availing herself of the opportunity thus afforded to her; on some occasions, I could perceive her countenance lit up by the indications of hope and confidence, while at other times, it was pale, anxious and dejected; but, whatever were her feelings she did not relax in the diligence with which her charitable occupation was diurnally resumed.

It once happened that I had extended my walk, beyond its usual limits. It was high noon; but a refreshing breeze had sprung up, and sensibly abated the sultriness of the day. The place in which I was walking, was what is termed a green lane; in other words, a bye road, through which there were so few passengers, that it was overgrown with grass, and almost as even as a meadow. The hedge, on either side was high, being composed of the maple tree, interspersed, in great abundance, with the honey suckle and the wild rose, which loaded with a delightful fragrance, the gale that swept along the green avenue. The sound of voices induced me to look up, and I beheld, somewhat to my surprise, the fair strawberry gatherer with a gentleman who was elegantly, if not fashionably, attired, and who appeared to be leaning, familiarly, on the arm of his beautiful companion. At the instant that I observed them, they stopped as if hesitating whether to proceed or to return.—On approaching them nearer, I perceived that he was a very young man evidently in extreme ill health, and leaning in a state of great debility and exhaustion upon poor Mary, who, greatly alarmed and distressed, was altogether unequal to the burthen she attempted to sustain. I immediately walked up to them, and assisted in supporting him to her mother's cottage, which was fortunately at no great distance from the spot. The poor widow upon our entrance, exhibited no surprise at beholding her daughter in such company, but expressed a lively concern at the situation of the invalid. After having been seated a few moments, he was sufficiently recovered to express his thanks, and to explain to me the cause of the embarrassment from which I had so opportunely arrived to relieve him. It appeared that he had taken apartments in the widow's cottage, in the hope of benefitting by the change of air, but had, for some days past, been almost a prisoner to his room. On that morning, however, he fancied himself stronger, and, towards noon expressed an anxious desire to walk out; and, as his servant had been despatched to a neighboring town, for some medicines, he had availed himself of the support and guidance of his hostess' daughter.

Mary, as soon as she had relinquished his arm, retired from the apartment, but, upon a summons from the invalid, soon re-entered; and the anxiety with which she appeared to administer to his wants was strangely blended with the respectful bearing which their relative situation would command from her while the deportment of the young gentleman, although he addressed her with kindness and courtesy not usually accorded to a domestic, wore nothing of familiarity, but appeared the result of a grateful sense of her kind offices.

I was much struck by the elegance of his manners; there was nothing overstrained, nothing commonplace. His voice, although somewhat hollow, was singularly musical. His forehead was high and capacious, and strongly indicative of mind and genius; and his whole countenance, although exhibiting the ravages of disease, was radiant with expression.

On looking around the apartment, I observed that his windows were profusely and tastefully decorated with flowers, and upon his table, was the identical basket which I had seen so often replenished As between strangers, the conversation was necessarily limited, I soon took my leave, but not without receiving an invitation, or rather request, to repeat my visit which I promised to do.

The deep interest with which the appearance of the invalid, and the circumstances under which I met him had inspired me, induced me to make some inquiries concerning him, and, from the imperfect particulars I gleaned of his history, it appeared, that he was one and the surviver, of five children, and the sole remaining branch of a family of some rank and considerable wealth. His parents died in his boyhood and his brother and three sisters had all been swept from the earth by that which has carried desolation into the family of thousands, sparing neither youth nor comeliness, blossom nor fruit.

Agreeably to his wish, I repeated my call at the cottage, at short intervals, and, gradual as was his decline upon each successive visit, he was perceptibly worse; and, at last, the thread of his life appeared to be so finely attenuated, as to want but a breath to sever it. But the decay affected his frame only; it appeared powerless upon his mind, which shone with a brilliancy and a strength which were, oftentimes, too much for the frail casket in which it was enshrined.

There was, however, another being in that house, from whose cheek the roses were withering, and every day saw some of their bloom depart; but, although her spirits were wasting like the wan form she watched with so intense and absorbing an interest, her assiduities appeared to multiply, as the period approached when he would require them no more. She glided about him with a noiseless step, like some beautiful spirit sent to sooth him in his painful passage from a troublous world; and such of his wishes as she could anticipate, and there were few which she did not, were executed with celerity, but in a silence which indicated a heart too full to trust her tongue.

What was there in that pale cheek and wasted form that should have won the regard of beauty in her hour of bloom?—Why did she not turn away, and abandon him to the grave that was gaping to receive him? Ask the question of Philosophy, and she will search among her cold maxims for a solution of the mystery, in vain. Woman's affection is like the ivy; it doth often attach itself to the ruin; and the cold frost of neglect, and the black storm of adversity, are alike powerless against it; its vendure is undying—its tenacity invincible.—Unwearied devotion to the object which hath once inspired her affection, is woman's distinguished characteristic—a property peculiarly her own. Oftentimes it is the only gem of which sin has not plundered her; the lone flower in the weedy wilderness of her mind, that flourishes with undying freshness, though the virtue which should have consecrated it, be withered forever,—But the feelings which Mary felt for her invalid guest were consecrated by the most exalted virtue; they were pure, because unalloyed with any thing selfish or sordid; if, indeed there were aught of passion involved in them, it was so refined and sublimated that we know it not as the gross feeling which passes by that name in the world.

The last visit I paid the invalid, was the consequence of a summons I received from him, and on entering the cottage I found him reclining on his couch, with his face towards the window. It was evening, and the rays of the declining sun shed their red glare over the apartment. He extended towards me his pale thin hand, and feebly pressing mine, motioned me to sit down beside him. It was very evident that the hand of death was strong upon him. But he had not viewed the grim destroyer's approach through a vista of unrepented crimes, and, therefore, dreaded not his presence—nay, he hailed him as a messenger sent to conduct him to Him, with whom his prayer had found acceptance, and who had given him "peace at the last." After a pause he looked up into my face with a faint smile, and said, "You see, my friend, that the flame whose flickering you have so long watched, is going out at last. You have been kind, very kind, to me, and have been with me in the season of sickness and sorrow, and I sent for you that you might also be present at the hour in which pain and sorrow will loose their hold on me forever. My journey hath indeed been a weary one, but the cross of my Redeemer hath been my staff and my stay; and now I go to his bosom!"

Mary Wilding, who had been previously, summoned, now entered the room. I looked at her, and perceived that she was enduring a violent struggle, in the attempt to repress her feeling—whether from a fear of disturbing the few moments which were left to him, or from a conviction that their relative situations rendered indecorous any expression of inordinate grief on her part, I know not. He beckoned her to his side, and stretching forth his hand said feebly but distinctly, "Farewell Mary! May God in his abundant mercy reward you for the unwearied kindness and care with which you have administered to the wants of a sick, and I fear, an impatient man." Mary spoke not a word—she took his hand, and kneeling down, pressed it to her lips; then drawing a deep inspiration, she uttered a half stifled groan, and fell senseless on the floor. I raised her up and assisted in removing her from the room, and returning to the couch, I perceived that the spirit had quitted the suffering clay, and had returned to the God who gave it.

Among the papers of the deceased gentleman, was a manuscript, which I recognized as his own, and which by the courtesy of his executors, I was permitted to copy. The lines have but little literary merit; but as they throw some additional light upon his history, and are moreover, highly illustrative of his feelings upon an interesting, but melancholy occasion, I shall venture to present them to the reader.

The last leaf of a smitten tree,
  I tremble on the spray,
And wait the gentlest gale to waft
  My wither'd form away.

E'en now, upon my hectic cheek,
  Is shed the treacherous bloom;
As if stern death would crown with flowers,
  The victim for his doom.

And wherefore should I vainly strive,
  To stay the conqueror's arm?
Since fate hath cut the dearest tie,
  That giveth life a charm.

The fairest blossom Hope put forth,
  And round my boyhood twin'd,
Hath fallen, all blighted, to the earth,
  And left no fruit behind.

Yes! once across my lonely path,
  There came a form of light,
And memory's magic holds her arm
  In youthful beauty bright.

E'en now I see her fair pale brow,
  Her lip of the ruby's glow,
And her cheek's warm tint was the morning's blush,
  On a wreath of virgin snow.

I see her—can I e'er forget
  Her dim but speaking eye!
Her parting gift was a burning tear,
  Her last farewell a sigh.

I chid the fate that bade us part,
  And deem'd it bitter woe;—
But now, short sighted worm! I feel
  'Twas mercy dealt the blow.

Oh! 'twould have rent her gentle heart,
  To mark my slow decay,
And see life's blossoms, one by one,
  Take wings and flee away.

And far, far distant be the hour,
  In which she heard my doom;—
I would not that so fair a flower
  Should pine upon my tomb.

'Twere better far to loose thee thus,
  Than press that angel form,
And then, so soon the bliss resign
  For darkness and the worm.

Then gather flowers of brightest hue,
  Ere yet their bloom be shed;
They will not strew my bridal path
  But they will deck the dead.

Of the history which I have attempted to record, little remains to be told. Upon examining the will, it was found he had left Mary Wilding an annuity fully adequate to the support of herself and her mother, in comfort alledging her attentions to him in his latter moments. Mary received the intelligence of her sudden accession to comparative wealth with a burst of feeling which indicated rather gratitude for his affectionate remembrance of her, than joy at the possession of it. Her subsequent conduct was characterized by the same diffidence and modesty by which it had been previously distinguished; and her sorrow at the departure of one, who had unconsciously won her heart, was of that unobtrusive kind that sought not the sympathy of the world and therefore retired from its gaze. She did not even wear the habiliments of mourning; she could not put them on as his domestic, and to have worn them in any other character, she thought would have been assuming an equality with the dead object of her sorrow from which she sunk with the sensitiveness of native delicacy, while he was living. She mourned for him—yet not as they who sorrow without hope;—she looked forward with confidence but in patience, to a meeting in that blessed region, where the distinctions of this world are heard of no more.

FEMALE GOVERNMENT.

Let the sons of a family lose their respect for their mother, and it will be utterly impossible for a substitute for natural authority to be found. I do say, (and do not say it rashly, or without much examination of the subject,) that those families, where the character of the mother is depressed to that of a mere housekeeper, are never well governed; and that, on the contrary, the sons of those mothers, whose rank in the family authorises them to be the counsellors of their children, are in childhood more amiable, and in manhood more worthy than others. If children are not under the government of the mothers, they must necessarily be left very much to their own guidance, and exposed to early associations unfriendly to virtue.—Their characters will be mostly formed by the influence of adventitious circumstances; unless, indeed, the father can oversee them constantly, which is rarely the case.—The father requires the boy to obey his mother, and perhaps gives him long lessons on the subject; but of how much weight they will be, in turning the scale between duty and inclination, when the child sees that the father does not respect her himself, it requires but little sagacity to conjecture. The habit of trifling, of dissimulation, and of rebellion, is thus acquired; and if grace effects an alteration in the state of the heart, it certainly operates under circumstances unfavorable to its growth.

[N. Y. Mirror.

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